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Vat... FOR DIPPING CATTLE

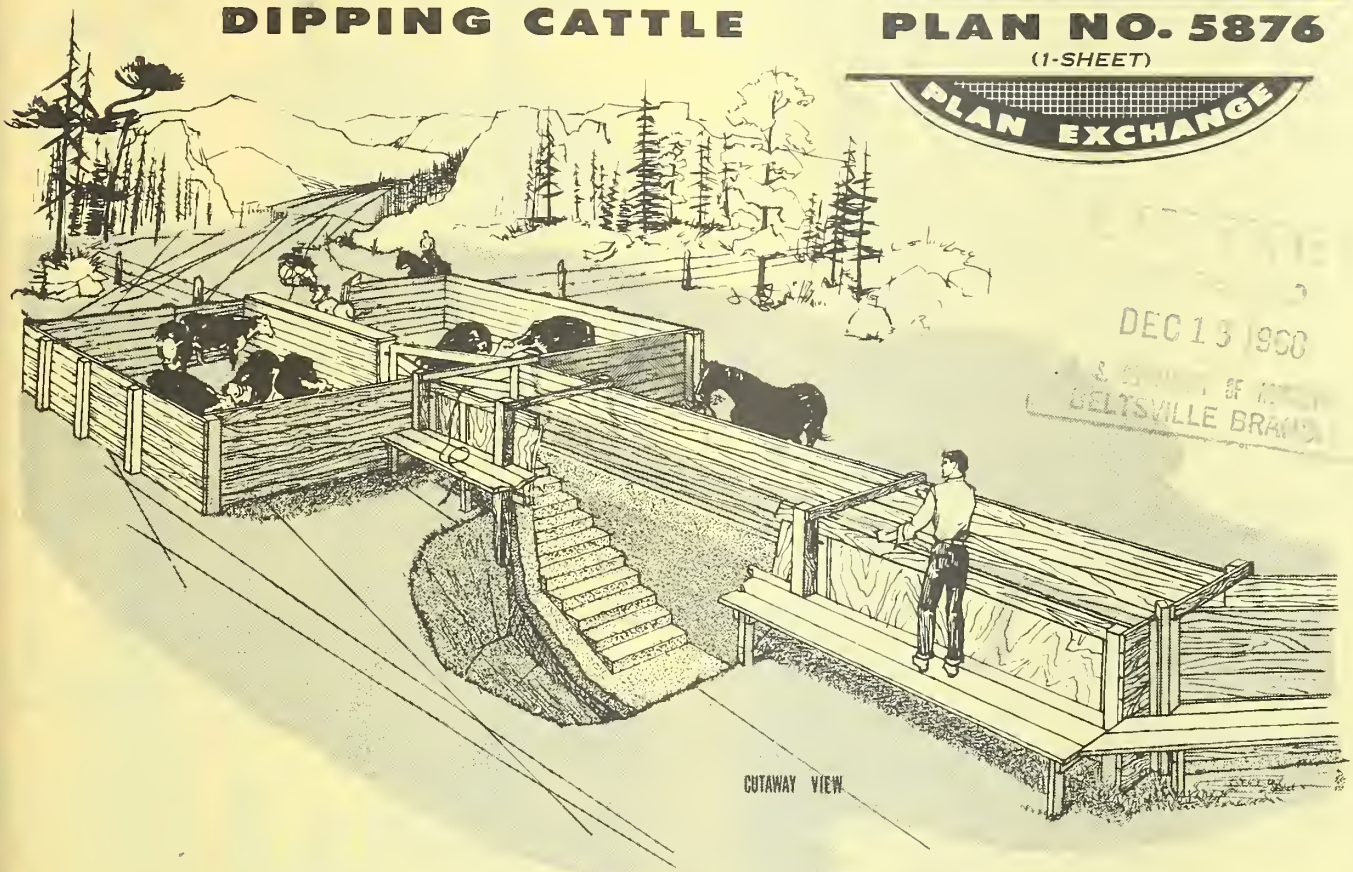
COOPERATIVE FARM BUILDING

PLAN NO. 5876

(1-SHEET)

PLAN EXCHANGE

DEC 13 1960
BELTSVILLE BRANCH

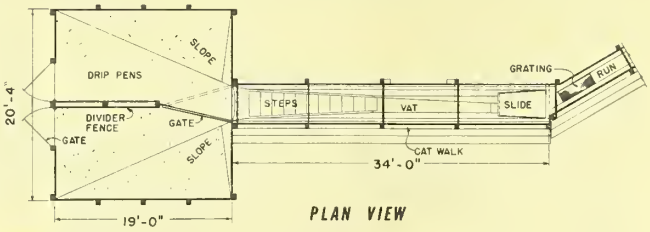


Although sprays and other types of drenching devices have tended to displace the traditional dipping vat, which requires the animals to swim, the vat continues to be popular with cattlemen on the range because of thoroughness and speed of treatment.

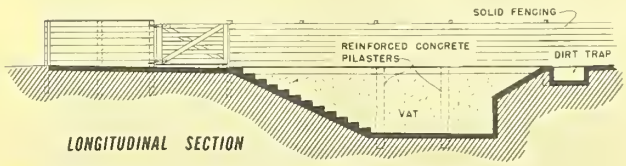
A rolling or sliding stop gate across the blind entry chute controls the flow of cattle through the vat. Blind entry, or entry to the vat at an angle, reduces the tendency for cattle to try to turn around or climb over the top of the entrance chute fence.

The plan does not show a drain. A sump is provided in one corner so a pump can be used to remove dip from the vat.

The covers shown on the plan are an important safety measure to prevent children from falling into the vat when it is not in use.



PLAN VIEW



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Washington, D.C. November 1960

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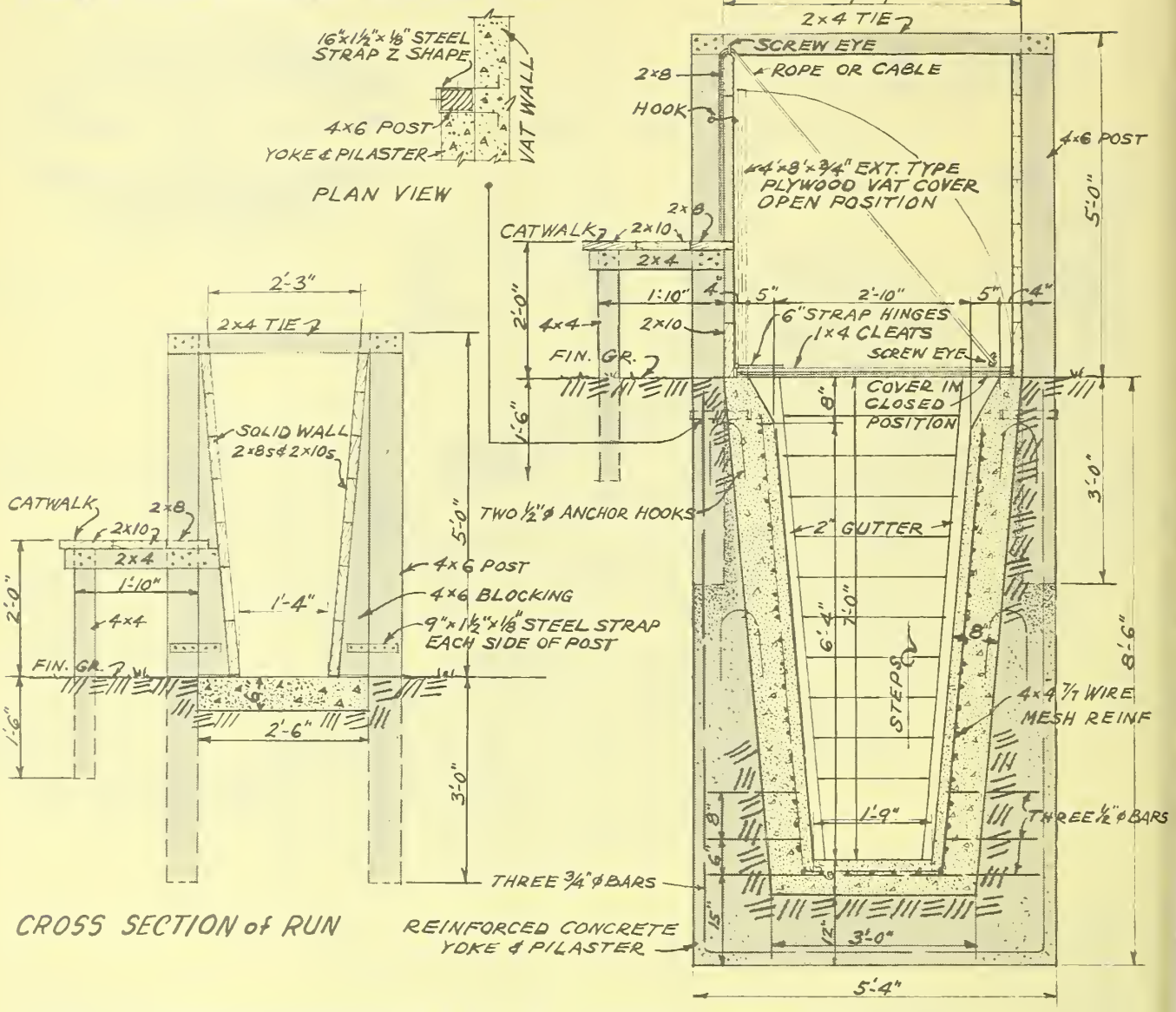
construction details



The vat walls and floor are reinforced with 4 by 4 inch, 7/7 gage welded wire. The wire is placed 2 inches from the inside surface. These reinforced slabs are supported by two U-shaped concrete yokes of variable section. The yokes are reinforced with 3 steel bars ¾ inch in diameter. These two yokes materially reduce the amount of reinforcing steel required.

The run leading into the vat is tapered to a narrow width at the bottom so it will accommodate various-sized calves and cattle. The narrow bottom controls small stock, making it more difficult for them to turn around in the chute. For convenience, it may suit the operator better if the tie across the top of the run is raised to give a clearance of 6 feet 8 inches below the bottom of the tie.

The steps at the end of the vat are easier for the stock to negotiate than is an inclined ramp. Gutters along the edge of the steps and concrete drip pens with a sloped floor are designed to save dip. Each dip pen will hold from 12 to 15 head of cattle and permit the dip to drip from the cattle before they are released into the pasture or corral.

Large-scale working drawings may be obtained through your county agent or from the Extension Agricultural Engineer at most State agricultural colleges. There is usually a small charge.

ORDER PLAN NO. 5876, VAT FOR DIPPING CATTLE

If the large-scale drawings are not available in your State, write to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. The U.S. Department of Agriculture does not distribute drawings, but will direct you to a State that does distribute them.

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